Opversement on the 22d of June; and that the second past of the satisfaction required it was not in their power to give, because no person had to their ingovered been emisted. within the United Satist, of six the Unified States under con-tract made therein to enter into service in the Brillion army. And he narrher solded, that if it could be shown that any men-lab been so calle to , they should immediately be decharged and satisfact to the United Satist within underskined than showed that the satisfaction claimed by the Government of the United States had long since been

came, there was no dam in the Briston are at her Alsjesty's or contract to estalt had, to the knowledge of her Alsjesty's Government, taken place in the manner species discharge, there is no state of the Alsjesty's discrement, taken place in the manner species discharge, there fore, or nil form part of the raunfaction Latinated by Mr. days fore, or nil form part of the raunfaction Latinated by Mr. days discrement, however, expressed their readings to which is count spath.

Her Majesty's Government were, he cover, disappointed in the becombined expression would prove artifactory, for on the 28th of the transport of the part of the state of the stat

mensioned adaptach from Mr. Marcy, asten the school became mensioned adaptach from those which were mentioned in Mr. stissfaction different from those which were mentioned in Mr. stissfaction different from those which were mentioned in Mr. stissfaction different from those which were mentioned in Mr. stissfaction different from those which were mentioned in Mr. ship of the 15th of July, and which were referred to in his dispatch of the 15th of July, and which were referred to in his dispatch of the United States believed itself entitled to clasm. This content of the United States believed itself entitled to clasmas at Philadelphia, New York, and Chemmat. It will consule at Philadelphia, New York, and Chemmat. It will consule at Philadelphia, New York, and Chemmat. It will consule at Philadelphia, New York, and Chemmat. It will consule at Philadelphia, New York, and Chemmat. It will content the 13th of December and the 25th of December, in which these efficers of Her Majesty had been concerned. Nothing of the 13th of December and the 25th of December, in which these efficers in Er. Marcy's dispatch of the 25th of December resigns statements which were equally within the knowledge of the Government of the United States on the 13th of October, when no such demand was made.

"The free the understand proceeds to reply to Mr. Marcy's note of December 28, he must notice an eraneous construction which Mr. Marcy has there put upon a passage in a dispatch of the 11th of April, 1255, from the understander to Mr. Graupton, which was communicated by him to Mr. Marcy. The passage is as follows: 'I emirally approve of your proceedings as reported in your dispatch No. 57, of the 12th air, with respect to the passage was, that the emistments of the persons mentioned, and which were approved of the Marcy was mentioned, and which were approved of the Marcy was mentioned, and which were approved of the Marcy and work to the passage was that the ombitancents of the persons mentioned, and which were approved to the dispatch, and de

single case.

"In reply to the general statements of Mr. Marcy's dispatch, the undersigned must repeat that her Majesty's Government gave the nost positive orders that no man should be suited for engaged within the territory of the United States, and that the gave the most politic solution of the United States, and that the neutrality laws of the United States should be a ricity and stratulating laws of the United States should be a ricity and stratulating laws of the United States should be a ricity and stratulating the states when the cough, and though in conversation with air. Crampton, on the 22d of March, 182, he said that he could not object a any namber of persons gold to Nova-Scotia, to be there emisted, provided the neutrality laws of the United States were not intringed, he now argues that the emistratent in Nova-Scotia of persons gold the triangle of the United States, was a volution of the policy of the United States, and that not to respect that policy was an offense on the part of Great Britain against the severewin rights of the United States.

"Now, in reply to this, the underinged begs to observe that the policy of a nation in regard to its internal arrangements must be sought for in that nation; that what those laws forbid it must be understood to be the policy of the State to probidit, and are that what those laws do not forbid it must be underscool to be the policy of the State to allow, in every State, whate or may be its form of government, there is a sovereign power;

ifferent countries have different laws in regard to the ence of other States, and these laws way seconding to it can policy of these countries with respect to each matter in Grean Britain the law not only products accruting or e g within the British dominions for the service of any forest y, without the permission of the Sovereigo, but it goes to said prohibits any enheut of their Mayesty from enlists elsewhere, without the Royal permission. The policy it Britain, hence, appears to be to prevent British subje-centring at all into the service of foreign States, without

United States, who may have used their natural right of the United States, to enist into the evideo of a love when they have left their own country. The several of the United States might, if it had chosen to do so, haved its citizens with a prohibitory enactment beteritory of the United States; but it has not thought so, and the just and inevitable conclusion as it it, might have forbidden, but has not forbidded, designedly allowed; that is to say, in other words the purple of the United States but that it is not the policy of the United States to prevent foreign end within the United States, but that it is not the policy of the States, but that it is not the policy of the States in the state of the United States of the United States of the United States.

compagning it, into a British Territory, might there be willing to emist.

The real questions at issue between her Majesty's Government and done of the United States, are, whether the British Government ordered or contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; whether, if the Gritish Government did not order or contemplate accus violation, those laws were nevertheless violated by persons acting with the surbrity or approbation of the British Government; and, lastly, whether, if any violation of the law of the United States did take place, sufficient satisfaction has been given to the Government of that country.

"In regard to the first point, the British Government neither ordered nor contomplated any violation whatever of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be intringed by any persons acting under their authority.

"In regard to the second point, Mr. Marcy alleges that, not withstanding the orders of the British Government, officers and spents of the Government did, within the United States, and Mr. Mancy specifically makes this charge against Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and spaints the Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

"With respect to Mr. Crampton, the undersigned has to state that Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and New York.

samps Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington; and against her Majesty's Consults at Cincinnat, Philadelphia and New York.

"With respect to Mr. Crampton, the undersigned has to state that Mr. Crampton portivoly and distinctly decides the charge brought against him; he declares that he never hired, or retained or engaged a studie person, within the United States for the service of her Majesty, and that he never contonnanced and enceuraged any violation of the law of the United States. The charge brought against hir Crampton is mainly formed upon evidence given by Strobel on the trial of Herrz, and on the so-called conficession of Herrz himself. One of times persons, Strobel, was, in consequence of his raise indust, dismissed from anniphyment by the Lieut. Grampton and endeavored to extent notiney from him by a threat, which was of course discretizated. The understands the theory to transmit as en dourres to the note documents which sufficiently prove that both Strobel and Hertz are wholly unwortly of credit. It is impossible for her Majesty's Government to see the assertions of such men as these against the documents of Mr. Crampton—a man of understands must, indeed, remark that the whole proceeding in regard to the inst of Hertz was of such a nature that, while her Majesty's Muisier and her Majesty's Consens majet be, and Indeed were, laculated by the evidence of uncertuint wortheasts, that Maister and those Counsis had not any means or any opportunity of robuting the charges which were than regard to her Majesty's Consens and the charges which the regard to her Majesty's Consens to the consensation of which never have the indirectly bronger segment to exceed the clearing the charges which the proceeding in American and these Counsis had any means or any opportunity of robusing the charges which the charges when the charge with the consensation and have the remark that the charge which the grant to her Majesty's Consensation and her and the chargest term.

"With regard to her Majesty's Consensation.

the incidentally and indirectly brought against them.

"With regard to her Majenty's Consuls at Cincianatt, Philadelphia, and New-York, they all equally deny the charges which have been brought against them, and they acclare that they have in no way whatever inflinged the laws of the United States.

"With respect to Mr. Rowcroft, her Majenty's Coural at Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Coural at Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Coural at Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Coural at Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Coural at Cincianatt the understay of her to observe the Coural at Cincianatt of the Coural of the Coural of the Coural of the Coural of Coural o

With respect to Mr. Rowcroft, her Massay's Count of Cinmist the underlyined has to observe that legal proceedings
against the underlyined has to observe that legal proceedings
against that gentlemen are still pending. As to the origin
character and nature of those proceedings, the undersigned
might have much to say; but as they are still pending, he abstains from designs. He must, however, be permitted to remark that it would at all events, be inconsistent with the
plainest principles of justice to assume as established charges
which are still the subject matter of judicial investigation.

"The ascuration against dir. Mathe s, for Majesty's Consulat Philodolphia, rests entirely upon assertions made by fletts.
Those assertions are positively denied by Mr. Mathew, and her
hisjoral's Geveranient can searcely believe that the Government of the United States, with the amovelage which it will
have obtained of the character of Harm, will acentate to contarwith the Government of Har Majesty in giving credit to Mr.
Mathew.

with the Government of Har Majesty in giving credit to Mr. Mathew.

With respect to Mr. Barelay, her Majesty's Coracal at New York, he declares that he neither favored the slicked rectalting on casasins any man for this propose.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot but accept the denial of these gaulteness as more variety of heller than the associatory why har Majesty's Government cannot but accept the denial of these gaulteness as more variety of heller than the associatory why har Majesty's Government abundar cost of the United States, designs health to British the work Marry, sught to be an additional resoun the understance nume observables. Mr. Barelay received information on each from personal than Mr. Barelay received information to the being the bark Maury was fitury our with the neutrality laws of the United States, it was Mr. Barelay did style be made action in the manner was the next well of the Compress of Paris has closed the struggle in the East; but it has left the condition of Southern the Majesty's Shaister at Westington. Att. Barelay did style to be Majesty's Shaister at Westington. Att. Barelay did style to be Majesty's Shaister at Westington. Att. Barelay did style to be Majesty's Shaister at Westington. Att. Barelay did style to be Majesty's Shaister at Westington. Att. Barelay did style to be the United States considered the trial relations what proceedings if any, it might be rightly might descrain what proceedings if any, it might be rightly might descrain what proceedings in the Maury to be rafficient to call for proceedings on their

part. Such provedings were accordingly instituted by them, and not by Mr. Barchy whose conduct in recent so the Maury was in air et performance of his duty, and received the approval of her formatic formation.

part. Such proceedings were accordingly instituted, by them, and not by Marcley whose conduct to reasy of the Maury was in str. of performance of his daily, and received the approval of her Agesty's Government.

"With regard to the sart point, the proceeding already made, the offers of a lafaction and to the explainations already made, the offers of a lafaction and to the explainations already made, the offers of a lafaction and to the resistant of the institute and to their safety (towernment, if, contrary 2) that in antique and to their safety (towernment, if, contrary 2) that in antique and to their safety of the contrary to that in antique and to their safety of the contrary to that it is a statement of the last and the followernment of the United States has a the followernment of the United States has been led to suppose that the law and the soverein rights of the United States had been respected by her Majesty's Government, and, relating upon evidence deemed to be trusty writy, they believed that that law and those rights had been infringed by British species. If such had been the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to deal and, and her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to as "rd the most as pic estimated, for on the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to deal and, and her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to as "rd the most as pic estimated, for not disregard the polycy, or not to respect the soverein rights of the United States will now, for the first time, heart that each that have been impured to them. The Government of the United States will now, of the first time, have an operaturity of weights the soverein rights of the United States will now, of the first time, have an operaturity of weights the sources may not be accomplished and the operation and her Majesty's Movernment of the United States, and effectually remove any misers the carnest hope of her Majesty's Government of the Chief States, and effectually remo

ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

Once more Sardinia is at peace, but it is a peace which weighs heavily on our crushed hopes. The consequence is that, whatever the Government may think itself compelled to do as an outward manifestation of satisfaction, in all classes of the nation it has been received with marked coldness and sorrow. Again we poor Italians have been sacrificed; at least, we feel that we have been so, for our hopes were great when England stepped forth and proclaimed that she would stand by the weak and shield them from the attacks of the strong. It is true that France was England's ally, and this made us doubt the issue, for all our misfortunes bave generally found their source on French soil; and our apprehensions have proved but too well founded. Still, we hoped much from the continuonce of the war; and when Austria, for the second time, proposed her bases of peace, and the Emperor of the French lent apparently a willing ear to French lent apparently a willing ear to her proposals, we cherished the thought that this was not yet satisfied—that in his heart he coveted those Provinces which were once the northern boundaries of his Empire, and that he would endeavor to prosecute the war from which might arise our independence. All those hopes have faded and died, and more than ever do we now see that the freedom and regeneration of Italy must be the work of her sons. And, believe me, we are preparing for the great work-not by conspiracy or disconnected popular movements, but through a slow and gradual transformation—a work of regeneration which has its center here in Piedmont.

The position which Sardinia occupies in the councils of Europe and in the hopes of Italy, is, I believe, not fully understood in your great Republic, and I shall endeavor to delineate it as clearly and in as few words as possible, in order that your readers may be better able to comprehend the events as they occur. To judge of the probabilities of the future, it is absolutely necessary that we should be well acquainted with the present. shall, therefore, devote the greater part of this letter to a description of things and men as they now are, without entering into details, which

shall leave for a future opportunity.

When the Eastern war broke out it was necesshall leave for a future opportunity.

When the Eastern war broke out it was necessary that Sardinia should take up a position whence she might derive strength for the great mission she is slowly accomplishing. This, Count Cavour and the Liberals well understood. England and France were pressing in their desire that she should join them. It was dangerous to offend France; it was unadvisable to dissatisfy England; and, moreover, should Austria, as there seemed every probability of her doing, join Russia, to every probability of her doing, join Russia, to whom she owed her existence, the opportunity would be such as would perhaps never again offer itself, of making one step—the first step—toward the deliverance of Italy from a foreign yoke. This was clearly seen, not only by the Piedmontese Government, but also by the Parliament of the country-all parties, I mean the Liberals of every shade of intensity, except a portion of the Ganche who always mistrusted the Allies, voting for the war; for the hope was in every heart, that from the Crimea the struggle would soon be transferred, so far as they were more immediately concerned, to the borders of the Ticino. By the position thus taken, Sardinia, if she has gained no tangible advantage, has at least purchased with her blood and treasure the right to be heard; and her voice is that of oppressed Italy. She is the living, thinking head of a paralytic body-may the influence of mind, here again, work a miraculous cure. It is not a mere figure of speech that Sardinia's voice is the voice of Italy. The Parliament of Sardinia contains men from nearly every other State of Italy-men who have been exiled or who have fled from the oppressors of their country, and who have been adopted by Piedmont and returned to Parliament by the popular vote; and the feeling through Italy is daily becoming stronger that if deliverance ever does come it must be received at the hands of those among them who alone have known how to use their treedom. To my countrymen-for I leve to call all Italians my countrymen—the Parliament of Predmont is the embodiment of their hopes. It will not be, therefore, uninteresting to your readers if I should enter into some description of the men who compose this assembly. Except the extreme "Proite," headed by Count La Margarita-formerly King Charles Albert's Prime-Minister, before the Constitution was established—who desire the return of absolute power, a close alliance with Austria, and the re-stablishment of all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the clergy. I may say that all the other parties in the House of Economic type of the control of t Representatives tend more or less openly to direct the policy of our Government toward bringing about a more favorable state of things in the other States of Italy. It is the "Centre' ports Count Cayour at the head of the ministry and has acknowledged him as its leader. party has been strengthened by the ability of the could retain power only by serving the liberal tendencies of the country, and who boldly called into his cabinet men of well-known liberal convictions, such as M. Ratassi, who was in 1-49 one of the principal members of the so-called Demogratic Ministry which declared war for the second time on Austria, and was defeated at Novara. The "Gauche" openly and avowedly calls for a crusade against the other Italian despotic governments and the expulsion of the hated Austrians from the soil of Italy. This party, which looks to M. Lau-

rent Valerio as their chief, s man of untiring

energy and firmness, and a very popular speaker is opposed to the Italian Republicans under Maz

zini. I must here state that Mazzini's partisans in

Piedmont are very few indeed their platform (to

use an American expression) being the independence of all parts of Italy from foreign dominion or

events. But my letter is already too long; in others I shall describe to you more minutely the resources of Sardinia, and the part she will be apt to play in the coming events. The bold stand she has taken in the memorandum presented by Count Cavour to the Western Powers has placed her at the head of the Italian movement, and already, as you will see by the general news, the Pope and the King of Naples have become alarmed, and the former is to send a nuncio to Paris to counteract the impresssion the Sardinian appeal has created there. One thing gives anearnest of hope for the future: the nation here is united, and the King is sincerely devoted to the Constitution.

ITALY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Translated for THE TRIBUNE from the Magainian journal, Italia e Popolo, April 26. PEACE CONGRESS-ITALIAN QUESTION-(Ha'l of Con-

ference in Paris.)
Count Cavour-Now that your Excellencies have, with so much wisdom, discussed and settled the East earn question, have secured peace, and have, for the future, removed every cause of war, permit me to call your attention to the wretched condition of Italy.

Count Buol (looking at his watch)-Your Excellencies, it is close upon 5 o'clock, which is dinner time. Count Walewski-I beg a thousand pardons, my dear Count, it is ten minutes to 5, so that we have quite time enough to take into consideration the

Italian question. Lord Clarendon-Yes, yes-let us take up the Italian question; something must be done for Italy?

Count Orleff—What can be done for Italy?

All-What can be done for Italy ! Count Carour-Seeing the general sympathy which the Italian question inspires, and that the minds of your Excellercies are predisposed to do something advantageous for my country, I would propose, as an efficacious remedy, a revision of the treaties of 1815-

All-Oh! oh! (marks of disapprobation) Count Carour (continuing)-A revision of the treaties of '15, only so far as regards the Duchies of Parma and Modera, which Piedmont would take-

Count Buol-Will you take a pinch of snuff! offer-Count Carour-Thank you, (continuing)-which Piedmont would take as a war indemnity, and thus

would relieve them from the anarchy and oppression under which they groan.

Lord Clarendon-The proposition of Count Cavour appears to me most reasonable, and as meriting most

energetic support.

Count Orleff-I second energetically the proposition

of Count Cavour.

Count Buol—A proposal supported with so much warmth by England and Russia deserves serious consideration. I desire, however, to remark that the proposition of Count Cavour would establish a deplorable precedent; for if the treaties of "15 can be revised in one part, there is no reason why they should not be overhauled in all their parts. Now, if England be disposed to abandon Gibraltar. Malta and the Ionian Isles, and Russia be ready to give up Poland and Finland, held under those treaties-Lord Clarendon (to Count Orloff)-My dear Count,

are you going this evening to the ball of the Princess

Count Orlow (to Lord Clarendon)-No, my Lord. I am invited to that of the Countess N----Lord Clarendon, (laughing)-At ! Mauvais sujet.

We know all about it. Count Walcuski-The Italian question is most urgent, and must be disposed of. It is undeniable that the population of Italy suffers excessively, and that popular effervescence has attained such a pitch as to threaten some terrible explosion from moment to moment. In the present day it is not consistent with the interest or honor of Europe to have in its midst a perpetually boiling cauldron of discord and revolt.

Count Buol-Should it be deemed expedient that other portions of Italy be occupied-if more military commissions be requisite-Austria is ready to make any sacrifices to insure tranquillity in Italy and in

Enrope.

Count Walczeski-Quite the contrary my dear Count. Your military commissions and violent re-pressions bread discontent and kindle revolt. Count Buol-I thought that in France all was tran-

quility.

Covet Walewski-True! Tranquillity reigns in France. But I insist that the grouns of the oppressed and martyrized Italians create feelings of pity and horror throughout civilized Europe.

Count Buol-Ah! I know. That is the great misfortune of my Government Groads of the Italians!
We are really to be pitied! Whenever my Government is forced to inflict ever so slight a punishment that has to be done at home before the eyes of all thus everything is known, is seen, is heard. It is sad fatality that my Government does not possess some means of preventing those wretched persons from honest and sensitive by their cries. It we had but the good fortune to hold some remote, isolated region-a Siberia, or a Cayenne-aprepos, my dear Count, do your transportations to Cayenne continue to be as numerous as ever !

Count Walewski-Really I do not know. Among us no one cares about such triffes-they are only canemptible socialists.

Lord Clarendon-What most horrifies the friends f humanity and makes man shudder is, that there are o many capital punishments in Italy.

Count Bucl-Executions in Italy! My God! How

an you make such an assertion, my Lord? How illinformed must your Excellency be! Capital punishments in Italy! What nonsense! (laughs). Count Cocour-Can you deny that there are ex-

cutions in Italy ! Count Buol-Nothing worth mentioning, my dear count-barely two or three hundred a year. Count Carcus - Pardon me, the executions, includ-

ng Lombardy, Romagna and the Neapolitan territory, far exceed that number. Count Buol-1 may err as to a hundred or so, but

t beyond that, I assure you.

Lord Clarendon-Anybow, your Excellency, such state of things cannot last long, and a remedy must e applied in time. I propose to the Congress to address to the government of his Holiness, as likewise to the several Princes of Italy, respectful yet energetic remonstrances, to induce them to conde such wise reforms and found such liberal instituone as this age and the civilization of Italy require.

Count Buot-The measure suggested by Lord Clarenden is derived from that sagacious and profound policy which has always distinguished eminent British states. men. Recommend respectfully and submit matters to wisdom of the several Governments, is the only nestedy which bears directly on the evils, and erad cates them. When I say crils, I intend to signify those little inconveniences inseparable from every form of government, and which may exist in the Italian States. I guarantee that the Italian Government will accept with gratitude and respect the advice of this Congress, and that the most salutary results will follow Who does not remember the enthusiasm and joy with which Gregory XVI. received the memorandum of 1831, and the tears of tender emotion shed by Plus IX on reading the reforms which were destined to secure the felicity of his subjects, contained in the letter of

Ney? Poor Hely Father. Lord Clarendon-The King of Naples might at all events be constrained to maistain the Constitution

Count Buck-I beg your Lordship's pardon; the Kirg of Naples is an independent Sovereign just as much as any other menarch, and has the Divine right of governing his subjects in the way he may consider to be most suitable. You may, therefore, advise, but not constrain him.

Lord Clarendon-Mest just, Count. But the Kinof Naples swere to uphold the Constitution,

Count Buci-Of course be did! All Constitutions are made to be sworn to, though it does not for that follow that they are to be maintained. What says your Excellency of France upon that head?

Count Walered -Your Excellencies, it is close upon

5 o'clock; do let us devote the precious remaining moments to do something efficacious for Italy. All-Yes! yes! Let us do something efficacions

Count Orloff-What can be done for Italy ! All-What can be done for Italy? Villamarina-AN IDEA-(general surprise).

Count Carour-(aside)-Impossible! Villamarina-An idea ! Your Excellencies. I propose that, to do something efficacious for Italy, this ongress should bestow a vote of commendation upon the King of Piedmont.

All—Bravo! Bravo! Seconded! Seconded!

Count Buci-I have no objection to vote a commendation to the King of Piedmont-on condition, however-

Count Casour-What condition? Perhaps to sup-

press the Constitution?

Count Buol-No; on the contrary, that it be carfied out with the same sincerity that has been ob-

served up to the present day.

All-That's useless—quite useless—he will do that of his own accord. Our commendation shall be uncon-

ditional. Count Buol-I vote for the commendation on condition that the Government of Piedmont undertake, as heretofore, to transport to America at its expense the

exiles we may expel from our frontier. All-That's useless-quite useless-he will do that of his own accord. Our commendation shall be unconditional.

Count Buol-Well, then, since you wish it-to prove the sincere and ardent desire on the part of the House of Austria to make any sacrifice for the prosperity of Italy-I will unconditionally vote for the ommendation.
All-Bravo! Bravo! Viva il re di Piemonte!

Now to dinner-to dinner-to dinner.

The Conference breaks up amid general satisfaction.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-OLD

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL... FIGURE DAY.

The Assembly met, and opened their session as usual. The Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the Committee on the Fund for Disabled and the Families of Deceased Ministers, presented a report advocating an adequate provision for them, on the ground of justice. A minister generally expended \$2 000 in his education—and this amounted, among the 22,200 ministers of the denomination, to \$4,400,000. This sum, if invested in the ordinary business of life, would make all independent; and as the life and emolaments of the minister did not allow him to lay by anything for the benefit of his allow him to lay by anything for the benefit of his family, it was but just that the Courch should make some provision for him. The report closes with a series of resolutions calling for funds, and appointing series of resolutions calling for funds, and appointing a Committee to correspond with the Philadelphia Corporation for the relief of families of ministers, with a view to induce them so to modify their plan of operations as to make their fund the nucleus of a suitable fund for the relief of such persons.

The report was made the second order of the day for

The Rev. B. G. NORTHRUF of the General Associa-The Rev. B. G. Northerty of the General Associa-tion of Massachusetts addressed the assembly, pre-senting Christian Saintation. They had an army of 1,043 under-graduates of their colleges, and had been favored with revivals of religion, within the last year especially, in their colleges and their academics. He noticed the movement of Mr. Huntington Plummer, Professor in Harvard College, who acknowledged, he said, the Eternal Sonship of God in his Review, and avowed his dislike of the name Unitarian. The cause of Temperance received their attention, and the Maine Law was executed in the towns and villages. On the subject of Slavery, while they did not agree with Law was executed in the towns and villages. On the subject of Slavery, while they did not agree with those who made mock-humanity their only religion, they felt strongly interested that Slavery should be ex-tended no further, and that it should be ultimately re-

moved.

The Moderator replied briefly, but without men-

The Moderator replied briefly, but without mention of Slavery.

The Rev. M. Maltry, delegate from the Maine General Conference, after the usual salutations, read a statement of the condition of Presbyterianism in Maine. They had 17,000 members and 235 churches, with 18,000 Sabbath-school scholars. They had hope for Tenperance, though the revulsion had now come on. A mistake had been made in bartering their votes for pledges. They were now beginning to ask at the polls not for the candidate's pledges, but for the candidate's character. At the rate of their benevolence toward missions, this Assembly might expect to receive \$500,000 for that purpose. As to Slavery, they, in Maine, had one deep and abiding conviction. They but reiterated convictions already expressed by this bedy when they said that referring not to families, but to the system as a whole, they felt that the calmest wiedom of the ministry should be directed against it. It seemed to them a responsible and yet a very difficult work, giving rise to practical questions of the

it. It seemed to them a responsible and yet a very difficult work, giving rise to practical questions of the very gravest character; they deprecated the unsceinly demonstrations of heat to which it sometimes gave rise, and regretted the afflictions to which they had been subjected on that account.

The Modernator, who is from Virginia, replied. In regard to Slavery he said: We find no fault with you for being Anti-Slavery; that is what we expect. All that we ask is forbearance. We know the evils of it better than you do, and we can grapple with it better than you do, and we can grapple with it better than you do. Here I would like to say that I never heard man or woman, through all the Southern States, speak of Slavery but that they acknowledged it to be matter of as great astonishment to usthere as to you bere to hear men say that it was the perfection of

bere to hear men say that it was the perfection of Christian salvation.

The order of the day came up, and the Secretary of the Board of Publication, the Rev. WM. SCHENCK, gave a sketch of the report: New books published, le: tracts, 20: total publications, new and old, 396,250 cepies. There was a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the religious publications of former years. They wanted histories of the Church, biographies of eminent men and of the Saints reproduced in a popular way, and so as to elucidate the operations of the dectrines the gibbs of the Church. More than one manuscript from a female pen was to be published, and he called on Pre-byterian ladies to be in this way benefactors to their race. He regretted that only one copy of The on Presbytems ladies to be in this way benefactors to their race. He regretted that only one copy of The Home and Foreign Record was taken by every thir-teen communicants. Twenty-eight hundred copies of this journal were issued gratis to ministers, and the journal was carried on at a loss of \$700 a year. The Sabbath-School Visitor had a circulation of 44,000, an increase of 3,000 over last year. The number of colports ure had been 282. The tracts of the Beard were now carried into Oregon, California, Minnesota, Kaneas and Achraska. The number of volumes sold by colporteris was 125,000; 13,000 were given away. They had distributed 1,051,006 pages of tracts. The They had distributed 1,051,000 pages of traces. The colporteurs had increased in efficiency as well as in numbers. They hoped that more theological students would become colporteurs. An affecting appeal for funds followed. The Board repudiates the contract system of getting their books printed. The resources system of getting their books printed. The resources of the treasury have been increased during the year past without the employment of paid agents. There have been sold within the eleven mentas preceding March 1, 1856, 297,000 volumes; given away, 17,000. The receipts for the same period are \$88,596, and the balance in the treasury is \$17,534. Balance against the Colportage Fund, \$2,355.

The Rev. Sauter. J. Barno followed with a few ramarks on the transitional state of affairs in the world and the immovable conservatism of the Presbyteman church. He stated that it had a larger proportion of licentiates and graduates than any other church.

on of licentiates and graduates than any other church the United States. He alluded to the Waldenses nd gave a description of his meeting with an assem

binge of them.

The Rev. Mr. PHELES introduced a resolution directing the Board of Publication to publish the Confession of Faith in German and English. He prosented the Board with a German translation of the Confession of Faith, executed on the western bank of the Mississippi. He contend of the translation of the Confession of Faith, executed on the western bank of the Mississippi. sissippi. He contended that it would not cost much, and would be predictive of much good among the German population in Wisconsin and Iowa as well as elsewhere. He contended that it would not cost much The Rev. Dr. Sanger J. Parme reported from the

Consistee on Arrangements that they had made arrangements for the accommodation of the members of the Assembly and their friends, to a limited extent, for a trip to the institutions on the islands, and down the Bay, as far as time would allow. The steamer would leave the foot of Tenth street at 9 a. m. on Saturday and would take six hundred of the members of this Arsembly and their friends. This artai gement would include a temperate collation on beard the vessel. The New School Assembly would

be of the party.

After a recess of half an hour the Committee on Synedical Records made their report, and the records of the reveral synods were successively adopted. Several exceptions were taken by the Committee to the records of the Synod of Baltimore, on technical Points of Assistance order, but they were striken. the records of the Synod of Baltimore, on technical points of ecclesinstical order, but they were stricken out by the Assembly after short debates. The records of the Synod of Phitsburgh were approved, with the exception that they were not brought in last year. These of New-Jersey and Philadelphia were postpened until the decision of cases now pending. To that of Northern Indiana the same exception was taken as to the records of Phitsburgh, and also that from the records, that Synod allowed to sit with them as

corresponding members, delegates from Dutch Leatherans, Campberites, Baptists and the New Schoolbodies not in correspondence with this body. This list exception was stricken out. An exception was taken to bad spelling, among other things, in the Wisconsin records. All the exceptions were sustained. The Arkansas records were excepted to from constitutional grounds, because the book was not paged, because it had not been before the Synod for turee years, and because, at the last meeting of the Synod, there was not a constitutional quorum.

Mr. Basses, from Arkansas, reminded the Assembly that in Arkansas they had not the facilities of travel which they had here; they had not railroads, or even stages.

tages.
The Assembly then adjourned until this morning at

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-NEW SCHOOL.

This body met yesterday, agreeably to adjournment, at the Rev. Dr. Adams's Church, Madison square. After a half hour appropriated to devotional exercises, the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. HICKOCK called the

Assembly to order.

In anticipation of a discussion upon the subject of

In anticipation of a discussion upon the subject of Slavery, the attendance was unusually large, both of commissioners and citizens and ladies. The Rev. Thornton D. Milles, of Indiana, ex-pressed a hope that during the debate that would undoubtedly take place, commissioners would not allow themselves to be actuated by fraternal feelings, and that no expressions might be used which would

undoubtedly take place, commissioners would not allow themselves to be actuated by fraternal feelings, and that no expressions might be used which would engender the opposite feelings. They should not conduct themselves as political giadiators.

Dr. Asa D. Smith, who offered the majority report, said he was not a zearot upon the Slavery question. He abborred the system from the lowest depths of his heart, and if there could be any lower depth found from which he could abbor it, he would search diligently for it. At the same time, he trusted that he had a great deal of charity with reference to individuals. There were slaveholders the latchet of whose shoes he was unworthy to unlosse. He drew a difference between the individual and the system. The subject he regarded as appropriate to be discussed here. The position of the majority of the Committee was this: They had guns enough in this Malakoff of Freedom to be effective against any attack. But Dr. Boyd said they look badly, some of them, and asked if they had not better take down as many as they could. He Dr. Boyd) said they would be peaceable on their side, as peaceable as they could; so the Majority Committee took down one gun after another, until they had not better take down as many as they could; seen Dr. Boyd's report, and when he Dr. until they had only one left, in hopes that they might secure a uranimous report from the Committee. They had not seen Dr. Boyd's report, and when he (Dr. Boyd) came to unmask his baltery, they saw some flames stream forth and some smoke, and his shots raked all slong the course of former General Assemblies. The balls went back even to the Assembly of 1818, and, if he was not mistaken, good old Dr. Greea got a flesh wound from them. After Dr. Boyd's report was read to the Assembly, brethren came to hin and asked if he had not better come and take down their one remaining gun, just for the sake of peace. Though Dr. Boyd's argument was able, yet it was not conclusive, and the intellect old not exist that could make it so. There were contradictions, falsities and absurd Dr. Boyd's argument was able, yet it was not con-clusive, and the intellect oid not exist that could make it so. There were contradictions, falsithe and absurd ities there that could be fally demonstrated if the mat-ter was to be argued upon this floor.

Judge Jessur inquired what was the state of the question now!

The Modernator stated that the motion now pend-

The Moderator stated that the motion now peuding was the one to print both reports in the minutes.

Judge Jessur said he was opposed to such action, as the effect of it would be to remove the whole subject beyond the consideration of the present Assembly, and peelude them from expressing an opinion on the matter involved. This question of the constitutional power of the General Assembly to act had been sent over to this Assembly for the purpose of being reported upon. For what purpose? To have the reports simply put in the minutes? No, Sir. It was with the view of having the General Assembly declare, as far as its declaration goes, the extent of the power of the General Assembly upon this matter. This right of giving construction to the constitutional powers and the rights and duties of the judicatories of the Church has been one branch of business which the General Assembly has uniformly assumed. They should not do their daty to the Church did they fail to speak of it. He did not believe that these discussions had been unwholesome or unleadity.

Mr. ALLEN thought that the reports were elaborate and masterly efforts; and unless they took up the sub-ject and discussed it, it would be triffing with it. If brethren regarded this as a difficult subject, he would only say that there was greater danger in avoiding it than in discussing it. He moved therefore the adop-

than in discussing it. He moved therefore the adoption of the majority report.

The Rev. Mr. Beere of Missouri said he had listened with much interest to the discussion which had been had upon this subject, which was of paramount importance with those whom he represented. The majority of this body being from the North, and the minority from the South, they sesired to know definitely what action was to be taken upon the subject. The Church in the South desire to know the news of this as to the extent of the former they passess over the subject of Slavery as it exists among them. There had been a great deal said about the liberty of opinion, and they of the South were accustomed to hear on the floor of this Assembly opinions expressed very freely upon the subject of Slavery, and unfortunately, they were always in the position of culprits, and not accurers. But they submitted to the expressions of opinion with a great deal of patience, though they did not alter their opinions. They desired the Assembly to treat the matter frankly, and desired the Assembly to treat the matter frankly, and not mealy mouthed, and tell what it intended to do. They were willing to leave it with the General Assembly, but they earnestly desired that a Minority Report submitted by Dr. Boyd might go upon the Minutes and be in the possession of all the Church, both North and South. From the effort to reconsider the vote to print South. From the effort to reconstant the voice to print in pamphlet form, he could not forbear the conclusion that there was an indisposition to print the Minority Report. They of the South were but twenty five out of two hundred, but he hoped the General Assembly would have the candor to at least print the Minority Persont.

Report.

The Rev. Dr. Wisner said that the motion to reconsider the motion to print was for the purpose of moving to postpone. In the motion to postpone there was cert..nly nothing adverse to the South. When the subject came up in Detroit there was great excitement, but it now appeared from the proceedings of this General Assembly that they could act calmly upon the matter. It could not be said that efforts had been made to put brether down. Let the Southern dele-gate at St. Louis state whether they were not allowed gate at St. Louis state whether they were not anowed to speak to their hearts content, and as long as I have been in the Presbyterian Church, I have never seen any disposition to put a brother from the Souta down. They had treated him like a brother at all times. He admired the minority report. It was as able a legal paper as he had ever read, and by it he believed that the constitution of the Presbyte-ing Church was alseed into whose it much to he by it he believed that the constitution of the Presbyte-rian Church was placed just where it ought to be placed. When Dr. Smith said they would like to have gone further, he could only have referred to a moral point. There could be no difference in a legal view in the matter. Such minds as Judge Jessup and Judge Haskal could not have made a legal compro-mise. Dr. Boyd did not take the legal view of the majority of the committee, and his battery was aimed at the Detroit resolutions. As the author of these res-placements he Dr. Winner) knew what their intent was at the Petroit resolutions. As the author of these res-olutions he (Dr. Wisner) knew what their intent was, but he said this General Assembly had nothing to do with these resolutions. Dr. Boyd had said that all offenses in the estimation of the church were mentioned in the Book of Discipline, and as Slavery was not mentioned therein, he (Dr. Boyd) therefore inferred that Slavery was not an of-fense. But a reference to the proceedings of 1818 would show in what light Slavery was a partled by Boyd) therefore inferred that Slavery was not an offense. But a reference to the proceedings of 1815 would show in what light Slavery was regarded by the Church. But the whole question here was: "Is "the General Assembly satisfied with the ligal exposition as given here by the Majority Committee?" If they believed it was let them say so, and adopt relations to be an exposition by the highest judicatory in the Church of God, which would govern them in future time; that is to say, such decision would go forth as the law expounded by a most able committee and confirmed by this house. As regards the practing the minority report, Dr. Wisner said it did not belong to the house to print what they had not adopted.

The Rev. HENRY Woons of Mississippi said he felt fearful that they of the South would be regarded as speechmakers; and as there was a disposition to have a thorough investigation of the subject, he desired to a thorough investigation of the subject, he desired to show the General Assembly that they of the South pes-cesed forbearance, and were also gentlemen. He would not have the impression go abroad that they came here to separate the meetives from the Assembly. came here to separate the mselves from the Assembly. Nineteen years ago, when the separation took place, they—but a few in number—kept with their brethren, and because they still held their connection, they are accused by their Old School brethren of being Abolitonists. He himself had been thus called, not because he had ever attended an abolition meeting, but because every year the subject of Slavery had come up in the General Assembly, and what they desired to have was a suitable answer, yes or no, to the question whether the General Assembly kild power over the subject of Slavery. From Brother Smith's report he was unable to tell what the detection Smith's report he was unable to tell what the delion was. The South was for peace and harmony, and a continuate of their consection with the General A. smilly. They of the South were misanderstood. Their Northern brethern supposed them to be fire-caters, and that they were not only in favor of Slavery then a least the supposed them. then selves, but wented to force it upon others. They of the Church in Mississippi professed to be neither Pro-Slavery nor Arti-Slavery; and here he would the position of the Church. He thought the minority

state that he never heard but one brother in Mississipp state that he never heard but one brother in Mississippi claim that Slavery was a divine institution, and he was a Baptist. They did not preach for Savery or against it. If Dr. Smith were to come to Mississippi and announce that he abborred Slavery, he would be called an Abolitionist and would cut off his prospects of heing a nacini man there. They did not desire to discuss the subject from their Presbytery, because they believed that by so doing they should impair their influence. They had never sent ap a memorial upon the subject from their Presbytery, because they believed that by so doing they should impair their influence. They had never sent at threat of seast-ration, and if this subject was continued to be discussed they must abandon the general Assembly. What practicable plan had ever been presented for emancipation which would benefit the black population without operating subversively to the waite? He believed that in the Providence of God Slavery would be done away with. Public opinion had changed in the South and had been driven back. He receikeded years since when there were a great many ministers and laymen who were not only in favor of emancipation, but immediate emancipation. But the aguations the subject at the North had caused public opinion to change there. In the South they admitted that Slavery was an evil and a sin. If he understood the sentiments of the drawer of the Detroit recolutions rightly, those resolutions hold that Slavery was as sin. these revolutions hold that Slavery was a sin.

Dr. Wisser remarked that he regarded the system

be. Wesser remarked that he regarded the system of Slavery as a sin.

Mr. Woods gave an account of the purchase he made of a black servant. It was a woman. He had never owned a slave, but one day he was called out of his house and found a black woman and as boy tied in a North Carolina eart. This manner of treating a human being, however, they were not responsible for, as the civil laws were not chargeable to the brethren of the South. Preachers were not the law-makers. He therefore would not hold the Christian ministers of Now-York responsible for a fact which he had witnessed in the streets here for the first time—a woman hitched to a eart, between two dogs—a thing unknown in Mississippi. He did not blame the Moderator, nor the General Assembly, nor the brethren here, if the municipal regulations permitted such things. To return: this woman whom he found tied in this eart told him that she had been sold at Sheriff's sale, and was about to be conlations permitted such things. To return: this woman whom he found tied in this cart told him that she had been sold at Sheriff's sale, and was about to be conveyed to the western part of the State, away from her husband and children, unless he would buy her, which she beseeched him to do, and he finally consented, and he had treated her ever since with greater kindness than she had been treated before. They had men at the South who were abolitionists, but they were generally those who were unable to buy negroes. They were not all so, however. There were many instances where men had manumitted their slaves. Dr. Breckenridge was one. They of the South now wished to know whether the General Assembly desired them to leave the body, or whether through this report it was the wish to gradually exscind them. How was the General Assembly to separate the sound from the unsound? He had once heard of two men who were bonsting of the merits of their respective steam doctors. One told what his could do. The other said that was nothing to what his could do. Why, said the first, what can he do more extraordinary than that? The second replied, that if a man had caten bacon and cabbage for dinner, his doctor could give him something to make him throw up the cabbage and leave the bacon. Laughter, If, then, they had some such theological doctor as that, to separate the sound from the unsound, there would be no difficulty. If Slavery be a sin per se, the Abolitionists were most consistent, and he did not want the general Assembly to remain inconsistent any longer. If they did not consider it a sin per se, the Abolitionists were most consistent, and he did not want the general Assembly to remain inconsistent any longer. If they did not consider it a sin per se, the Abolitionists were most consistent, and he did not want the general Assembly to remain inconsistent any longer. If they find the they would go. Some had suggested—go to the old School. He thought they would die ecclessatically hefere they would nake a Convention on the b been sold at Sheriff's sale, and was about to be con

kice of Missouri, and others, going to show that they held strong Anti-Slavery ideas.

Juage Jassur raid it was the desire of this Assembly, and of all previous assemblies, to do that which would increase the usefulness of the ministers and of the church North and South. He did not propose to discuss whether the Detroit resolutions were right or not. The minority report seemed to represent the feelings of their Southern brethren. But there was so difference between them. A few principles laid at the bottom of the whole of it. Here is what the majority say:

bottom of the whole of it. Here is what the majority cay:

"The Committee would further remark, that they do not feel the meelves called on to present their views of the meel character of Siavery, nor to reargue the question whether siaveholding is, in any case, a disciplinable offense. They do not suppose they were appointed with reference to that question. It was theroughly discussed in the Assembly of 1809, and the conclusion reached, that the holding our fellow men in the condition of Slavery, except in those cases where it is anavoidable by the laws of the State, the obligations of guarainability or the demands of humanity, is an offense in the proper import of that term, as used in the look of Discipline, chapter 1, 'ascilien S, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offenses, 'This opinion has been restricted, either expressly or virtually, by nearly every succeeding Assembly, including the last. Nor do the Committee anticipate that shy considerable portion of the present Assembly, will either state in mounter outstrong it, or incline, in the least, to a retrograde coarse."

Then the majority says:
"The uncersigned likewise concurs in the sentiment which he understands is implied in the second resolution slopted by the Assembly in Detroit, and which he has the assurance is the opinion of the majority of the Committee, that slaveholding is no a smaper set and cannot therefore, on this ground, be made a subject of discipline. The undersigned also resultly admits that slaveholding, like every other relation in life, is a sin in the sight of God when it is inconsistent with the demands of humanity."

Now, he would ask, where was the difference be tween them? He seeked for it rather in work man in sentiment. It slaveholding was consistent with the obligations of Christianity and with humanity, it had never been affirmed in the General Assembly that it was a sin. If they controvened these obligations they were accountable to the Church. Thus they were agreed upon the two great conservative principles of their constitution, upon the strict construction of their constitution as regards the granting or assumption of powers by the General Assembly. The majority as-sumed that the General Assembly had no disciplinary power over a brother who was holding his ser power over a brother who was holding his servant by those great principles of humanity. A brother was to be reached through his Presbytery, and nowhere else. But let some caviler say it is all wrong, and bring it up to this body by due course of appeal, and they would say to the brother—"If you see a woman dragged off from her husband and family secure her, in order that she may not be thus separated." Was not that the dectrine not be thus separated." Was not that the dectrice of the Detroit resolution? If it could be shown that a member of the Presbyterian Church was holding slaves, not for a humanitary purpose, but to self them, he could be excommunicated, and if he appealed to this body it would confirm the judgment. The next General Assembly might adopt principles different from those contained in this majority report; but he believed it would be wisdom for this Assembly to adopt what seemed to have been the concurrent opinion of all the different Assemblies of the Church in the past. That report said that no cognizance could be taken of Slavery for violating the laws of humanity, unless it was brought before them in a legitimate way. Dr. Ross of Tenn.—Under the Detroit resolutions;

Dr. Ross of Tenn.-Under the Detroit resolution Can Mr. Alken of South Carolina hold 3,000 slaves?

Judge JESET-I would ask him to emancipate them; I think that 3,000 persons could not be held in the light of Christianity—themselves and children reduced to hopeless and interminable bondage upon any

aim of guardianship or humanity.

1r. Ross—How many may be hold?

Judge Jussur—As many as the claims or humanity
quise him to hold.

Dr. Ross-That might be 50,000. Dr. Ross—That might be 50,000.
Judge Jessur—That is a question that goes to every mother. Mr. Aiken may say, if I execute a deed of manamission to-morrow, these men and these women on my plantation may be sold into a worse bondage by the laws of the State than they are now in; while on my plantation they have every right that it is possible to the course them is South Consideration.

or me to give them in South Carolina.

Dr. Ross.—That is not the question. The question is, can a man hold 3,000 slaves and not violate the laws.

go Jrasur-I cannot answer that notil I ascer-Judge Just?—I cannot answer that until I are tain the surrounding circumstances. If Mr. Aiken is so situated that he must hold them, I hold him responsible that his prayers and efforts, untying and unceasing, he put forth to change that awful condition of men thus circumstanced.

The Rev. Mr. Scorier is said the reports were subtracted that there are the same and he are reported that there

stantially the same, and he was surprised that there should not have been a unanimous report given.

The Rev. Mr. PRITCHARD of New-York said he did not want to have the idea go forth that they were substantially the same. He did not want to have the idea indexed that Slavery was a relation like that of Mardorsed that Slavery was a relation like that of Marringe. It the laws of a State prohibited amancipation, he would exculpate a man having slaves, as being not a slaveholder. He would treat brothen charitably, but it would not do to say that slaveholding was a relation that shood as fair as a man who follows any merely mechanical calling. It was a mistake to say that Slavery was right except when it existed from wrong motives. With these explanations, he was in favor of the Majority Report.

The Rev. T. D. Mutta, of Indiana, said they were not called upon to discuss the general subject of Slavery. That had been done in 1850 at Detroit. The majority report did not reaffirm the doctrine of the majority report did not reaffirm the doctrine of the